NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1887

ANOTHER FALSE WAR PANIC.

THE REAL DRIFT OF EVENTS APPARENTLY TOWARD PEACE,

LORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH STRENGTHENING THE TORY-UNIONIST ALLIANCE - ABJECT SUR-RENDER OF THE POSTMASTER-GEN-ERAL TO THE STEAMSHIP COM-PANIES-PERSONAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright; 1887: North American Cable News Co. LONDON, Feb. 3.-The panie of the last two days had its origin in what I think was a perverse interpretation of an article in "The Berlin Post." "bears" chose to construe the language of that semi-official organ of the German Foreign Office as equivalent to a demand for General Boulanger's retirement from the War Ministry of Probably it was not so meant; but whether it was so meant or not, it would have no validity. People, however, did not stop to consider the absurdity of Prince Bismarck's officially addressing a request of that sort to the French Government, and everybody rushed to sell stock. The bourses all over Europe being already in an excessively sensitive state, the "bears" had things their own way for nearly two days. Prices have since rallied, to be succeeded to-day by another drop, due to another scare. This war fever is intermittent, but the whole drift of things during the last three weeks is really more toward peace.

Parliament is marking time with the usual meanincless monotony during the early part of the session. There has been not one speech of real importance for two days, but mostly dreary dissertations by the dunces of Speaker Peel's back Perhaps Mr. Henry Chaplin's attack on Lord Randolph Churchill was an exception; certainly it was effective as an attack and as an exposition of the comic element in Lord Randolph Churchill's sudden concern for consistency. Mr. Cuninghame Grahame may be another; the House thought him witty and certainly not commonplace.

Lord Hartington shows a just sense of the value of the proceedings of the House by going down to Newcastle in the midst of them. His speech there last night was of more weight and significance than anything yet heard in the House. Irish hopes, I am told, rose high when Lord Randolph Churchill sneered at the Unionist alliance which he had so lately described as essential. Lord Hartington's declaration will bring them down again. His conceptions of policy and duty depend in no degree on Lord Randolph Churchill's opinions, which all sober Tories indeed repudiated when they were expressed.

"The Daily News" is saddened by the Newcastle statement, and mournfully records the belief that it must be accepted as a fresh declaration of war. Certainly there is not the least shin of a loosening of the bond between the Unionists and the Tories. Even Sir William Vernon Harcourt's dinner party next Saturday seems destined to fail of its end. That diplomatic politician thought something might come of an entertainment where Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington and Lord Randolph Churchill should meet; but Mr. Gladstone has gone to Hawarden, Lord Hartington has declined the invitation, and Lord Randolph Charchill is the only one of the trio disposed to play Barkis's part.

The spectacle of the day is that of the British Postmaster-General on his knees before the Liverpool steamship ring. Messrs, Burn's and Ismay have proved too strong for Mr. Henry Cecil Raikes, whose staff, or some of them, were secretly or openly in favor of surrender. Full details of the new agreement are wanting, but a surrender it is in substance. The claim of the Cunard and White Star companies to a monopoly of the American mails is fully conceded. Nobody who knows anything about the subject is imposed upon by the paltry pretext that specially indorsed letters may go by other lines. The public, unteachable by experience, relies on the Post Office to send letters by the fastest ships; and not one in a hundred indorses a letter, and not a dozen mail bags are ever sent by other than the regular mail steamers. The published assertions that the White Star ships sailing on Wednesdays as a rule is not stated how long the new contracts are to run, nor the amount of the subsidy. Mr. Ismay's eleverness extorts from the panie-stricken Postmaster-General many other things not stated, but what is clear is that Mr. Raikes returns to the old system under which the business communities of both countries have groaned for years past.

The subject must come up in the House of Commons, but I see no prospect of successful opposition to this abject capitulation. The mails will be sacrificed to a "Jingo" feeling about land purchase scheme and will, it is thought, strengthen British ships, and the public will be deluded by the notion that the Admiralty has secured a reserve squadron to consist of mercantile fleets built to Admiralty designs. The plain truth is that under the new scheme there will be four ships and four only, sailing from Liverpool whose speed enables them to compete with the German Lloyd ships sailing from Southampton. You will hence forward have practically one mail weekly from England to America.

Mr. Humphry Ward is a great improvement on Mr. Cooper Thomson as editor of "Men of the Time," of which the twelfth edition has just ap peared. The book remains, however, below the standard which the public has a right to expect from a man of Mr. Ward's scholarship, literary gifts and pract cal training in journalism. This like previous editions, includes many nobodies who are allowed to blow their own trumpets, and excludes many somebodies. It preserves no rule of proportion between biographies of eminent and of obscure persons.

John S. Sargent, the American artist whose three portrait pictures were among the sensation of the last Royal Academy exhibition, has just completed a large work which is likely to supply sesensation of a different kind. The time is twilight, and the scene is a wilderness of carna tions, azaleas and lilies, in the centre of which stand two children with lighted Chinese lanterns No more vivid or daring piece of color has lately been seen, and few pictures with more subtle effects of light or more remarkable technical

Bishop Potter, of New-York, has postponed sail ing for home till Saturday week, not caring, apparently, to cross the Atlantic in the steamship Scythia. To-morrow the ceremony at Lambeth Palace takes place at too early an hour to enable many who would like to do so to be present "The Times," always keen in ecclesiastical mat ters, discusses this service through a column editorial. It believes that every American gifted with a historic sense must be touched by this commemoration of the act which marked the Church of the young Republic as the child of the older Church at home.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Samuel Allsopp & Sons, the brewers, having decided to transform their concern into a stock company, have issued a prospectus. This announces that the subscription list for the shares will open on Monday and close on Tuesday. An immense crowd surrounded the brokerage office in Angel Court whence the prospectus was issued this morning. It required the services of fifteen policemen to keep the throng in order. All the copies of the prospectus were taken within two hours, and the doors of the issuing office had to be temporarily closed. The subscriptions for the Allsopp Company bid fair to equal those for the Guinness stock recently issued in Dublin.

f Paris, Feb. 3.—The "Republique Française" publishes a dispatch from Suez which states that in the battles between the Abyasmians and the Italians near Massowah, on January 25 and 26, the Abyssinians captured all the guns possessed by the Italians. It can says that of the 480 Italians who were engaged in

the fights not more than fifty escaped. The dispatch adds that the Italians have evacuated all their advanced positions and that the Abyssinians have already attacked and carried the first line of the Italian entrenchments around Massowah. The latter success, it is stated, was achieved by the Abyssinian son January 27, the day after the destruction of the Italian torees in the field, and the latest intelligence received indicated that the Italians would be able to hold out at Massowah until the arrival of reinforcements.

ANOTHER PANIC IN THE STOCK MARKET. INTENSE EXCITEMENT ON THE LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGES-FEARS OF HEAVY FAILURES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—There was intense excitement on the Exchange this afternoon, and a panic set in with great force shortly before the close. Earlier in the day English buying met the Continental rush to sell, but later alarm seized English operators and the torrent of sellers be came so great that dealers refused to make prices. The wildest rumors were credited, and the best home and foreign securities were largely sold. Business continued active in the street until the Petite Bourse quotations were received, which showed that the panic was inten sifying on the Continent, and caused depression and securities was partially checked by New-York buying. Besides the English orders, Berlin and Paris threw large masses of stock on the market. The day's declines in clude the following: Central Pacific and Wabash general mortgage, 212; Atlantic first mortgage, 214; Wabash pre ferred, 13; Denver preferred, 15; Union Pacific, 14; Louisville and Nashville, 13s; Ohio and Mississippi, 14; New-York, Ontario and Western and Lake Shore, %; Grand Trunk seconds, 214; do. thirds, 15s. In English railways Great Northern fell 519 and Chatham seconds 5. Taken altogether it was the worst time that the Stock Exchange has seen for many months.

PARIS. Feb. 3.—The Bourse to-day opened depressed. Besides the political rumors and the general financial mistrust, the suspension of all credit made the transact tion of business almost an impossibility. The members of the "coulisse" practically refused credit dealings, and the last prices were, therefore, in many instances nom buyers. After official hours they were nominally quoted at 90.10, against 93.40 yesterday. Three per cent renter for money fell 2 francs 90 centimes, and for the account 2 france 50 centimes. Credit Foncier is down 75 france, Suez Canal shares, 87 francs; Ottoman Bank, 17 francs Panama Canal, 7 france 50 centimes. The opinion pre valls that unless the banks and great capitallsts cor

the relief of the market disastrous failures are inevitable Berlin, Feb. 3.—On the Boerse to-day a serious panic prevailed. Financial advices from Paris increased the confusion and nlarm, and the fall in prices was unchecked to the close. The dealings were not numerous, as only brokers whose credit is of the highest class could operate freely. Prussian consols relapsed 1 per cent, Hungarian 3 per cent, and Russian 2^{1} ₂ per cent. Credit Austait de-

RUSSIAN OATS FOR FRANCE. 87. Petersburg, Feb. 3 -The French Government has made large purchases of Russian oats for the use of the

French cavalry and has chartered a number of steamers to convey them from the Baltic ports to France. SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW MINISTRY AT BOGOTA-ZUNGURAGUA-A CURE FOR CHOLERA.

PANAMA, Jan. 24.-It is hoped before the end of the dry season that some portion of the canal will be put to practical use. A new ministry has been formed at Bogota. Senor

Felipe J. Paul is Minister of Government and Senar Carlos Holguin, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Carlos Holgain, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Zunguragua, one of the volcances of the Cordillera, is still active. Recent lava flows and the caving in of one side of the cone are reported to have entirely changed the features of this notable mountain. For days at a time recently it has been surrounded by the dust clouds which generally hang around the sum it is of volcances when in cruption, and the fire flashes and rumblings have caused afarm for many leagues around its desolate base.

The revolutionary movement in Ecuador is not entirely suppressed. A drumbend court-martial at Cuenca recently condemned twenty-eight prisoners to be shot.

Brazilian and Chitian papers recommend "coca" as one of the best remedies for cholera. It is claimed this leat was used with marvellous success during the Paraguayae war. It is not the "coca" of commerce, but the leat of a shrub something like the laurel, and it is chewed somewhat like tobacco with the addition of some wood ashes, or lime, in stronger proportion than salt is used with meat.

ITALY IN THE BLACK MEN'S COUNTRY. EXCITED DEBATE OVER THE QUESTION OF SENDING

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE SOUDAN. Feb. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed a bill submitted by the Government for a credit of \$1,000,000 for the sending of reinforcements to the Italian carrison at Massowah, Deputies Mussi and regularly deliver letters in New-York on Fridays | Costa, members of the extreme Left, opposed the policy return of the Government and urged the recall of the troop mail is simply impudent. They cannot do it. It from the Soudan. Signor Spaventa, a member of the from the Soulan. Signor Spaventa, a member of the Right, moved to yote the credit without delay and in-quire into the conduct of the Ministers afterward. The general discussion was then closed and an excited debate on the clauses of the bill followed, the Extremists de-manding that the Ministry resign. The House then ad-journed. The Ministry is confident that the credit will be yoted by a large majority.

CHAMBERLAIN CONFERS WITH THE PREMIER. LONDON, Feb. 3.-Mr. Chamberlain had a conference with Lord Salisbury to-day concerning the Government's proposed measure extending the scope of the Ashbourne act. The new measure will approach Mr. Chamberlain's the Radical Unionists' adherence to the Conservatives.

About fifty Conservative members of Parliament me About fifty Conservative members of Parliament met to day to discuss the question of a measure to be based upon the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression in trade. The consensus of opinion favored the tabling of a resolution supporting the principle of reciprocity and declaring that where foreign fiscal arrangements attack British frade counter-vailing duties should be levied. Several drafts of motions were discussed and finally referred to another meeting.

MR. PARNELL SAID TO HAVE BRIGHT'S DISEASE. LONDON, Feb. 3,-Mr. Parnell's malady is reported to be Bright's disease. It is thought improbable that he will be able to stand the strain of his Parliamentary work, In the event of his enforced retirement Mr. Healy will probably succeed him in the leadership of the Irisi

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1887. LORD RANDOLPS CRURCHILL—Lord Randolph Churchill has gone to Algiers for his health. He expects to be absent a month. When he returns to England he will address meetings of his constituents, and will also speak at Birmingham. He will submit to Parliament important revelations concerning naval and military expenditures. BURMAH. -- Advices from Mandalay state that the British forces have captured the entire camp of the issurgen Boshway. Boshway, however, managed to escape.

WILL NOT CELEBRATE THE JUBILLE—The Limerick Municipal Council has refused to celebrate the Queen's jubilee on the ground that the Queen has visited Ireland only twice and has never assisted Irish charities.

CANAL TOLLS IN THE DOMINION

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.-The Government has been asked to abolish or materially reduce the Canal toils, and the request is being pressed now in order that forwarding com-panies can close charters' in Chicago and other Western grain depots in advance of the opening of navigation.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—In the election in South Donegal to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Bernard Kelly (Parnellite). Smith (Nationalist), defeated Henry Manater (Liberai-Un The vote was 4,604, against 933.

LIABILITIES \$400,000. TORONTO, Feb. 3.-Patrick Burns, coal merchant, has failed. His liabilities are \$400,000. His assets are be lieved to be small.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—The Judges have refused to the trial of the Government cases against John the Court of Queen's Bench.

ATHENS, Feb. 3.—King George opene! Parliament to day in person. He urged the adoption of such financias measures as were necessary to preserve the honor and quant the prestige of Greece, "Now," the declared, "more than ever indispensable to Hellonism."

PORT SAID, Feb. 3.—The Suez Canal is blocked by the trounding in the channel of a steamer belonging to the

day that the German Government will contract for a loan of \$75,000,000 for military purposes. The rumor was based on the fact that a conference was held between the Secretary of the Treasury and Prince Bismarck to-day. It has transpired that the Government has nearly 100,000,000 marks, which was voted for home purposes but not speat. This will probably be used for military purposes.

BUKHAREST, Feb. 3.-The Chambers to-day voted eredit of \$1,000,000 to camble the Government to complete its military preparations.

FATAL RESULT OF A PRACTICAL JOKE. WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 3.—Samuel Harris, an employe of the Delaware Iren Works at New-Castle, was fatally burned this morning by his clothes taking fire from some

burning cotton waste. Some fellow-workmen finding him dozing at his post jokingly threw a handful of blazing

waste in his face. The flames caught his clothing. He was conscious for a short time after the accident, but declined to disclose the names of the practical jokers, who were his friends, lest the affair would get them into trouble. He died after suffering about seven hours. ANOTHER COLD WAVE COMING.

DAMAGE DONE BY STORM IN THE NORTHWEST-AC CIDENTS TO TRAINS-A GREAT ICE GORGE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Civil Service Bureau reports the approach of a cold wave and predicts that the temper ature will drop 20° within the next twelve hours.

A dispatch from St. Paul-says: "Advices received at the general offices of the Northern Pacific do not confirm the reports of heavy losses among the cattle in the moun tain ranges. The weather all through the territory has been severe for a day or two, but the cold wave, the officials say, has not been sufficient to cause the losses re The cattle, according to the reports received,

have wintered well." Towns along the Canadian Pacific at the base of the Rocky Mountains have been snowed up for a week. At Calgarry the mercury is 50° below zero, and owing to the

blockade there is a coal famine.

Two delayed express trains which had been consolidated at Dickerson, D. T., met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon about three miles east of Stillwater, M. T. The trains had been delayed by the heavy snow and had been running fast, but slowed up as they reached the narrow space between a high bluff and the Yellowstone at the point mentioned, where they struck ten rail. The engine and mail-car passed over the rail, which was broken a broken rail. safely over the rall, which was broken in several places. The baggage, express, one emigrant and one first-class car were thrown over the banks of the river, a distance of about eighteen feet, and landed upon their sides on the ice badly broken. All the passengers escaped injury, and no fires occurred. Another accident happened on the Northern Pacific Railroad near Garrison, Two engines with a snowplough were ditched. One engineer, Frank Jones, was killed, and, it is claimed, ten men were seriously injured.

is claimed, ten men were seriously injured.

Belividers, N. J., Feb. 3.—There is a big ice gorge in
the Delaware River above Shawnee, Penn. The ice is
piled in great masses, fully lifty feet high in places. A
dam has thus been created so that the surrounding country is flooded. The farmers have fled to the mountains
with their families and stock.

BRANCHPORT, N. J., Feb. 3.—The ice in the South Shrewsbury River started out last night, taking with it the telegraph cables, thus cutting off communication with New-York.

THE ONIO RIVER ABOVE THE DANGER MARK. CINCINNATI, Feb. 3 (Special).-The steady rise of the river since yesterday morning of from four to five inches an hour has caused grave apprehensions of flood. The tered fifty-two feet eleven inches and rising about three and a half inches an hour. This brings the water into cellars of the stores in "The Bottoms," All along the river front of twelve miles the same report is made. By morning water will be at the entrance of the Union Depot and unless the rise is checked at noon to-morrow, the reads will have to abandon that depot which is used by all the roads coming into the city except five.

MES. SPIES, BY PROXY, GETS OUT A BOOK. IT HAS A FLAMING RED COVER AND THE ANAR-

CHIST'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Chicago, Feb. 3 (Special),-Miss Nina Van Zandt, the oung woman who was married to August Spies by proxy, as widened her sphere of notoriety by Issuing a book with a flaming red cover, and opening an office in Washington-st., over which she presides to promote its sale. It professes to be an autobiography of Spies and contains the speech he delivered before Judge Gary, together with an outline of his career, prepared by himself. The con-

an outline of his career, prepared by himself. The condemned Anarchist Introduces himself as follows:

Barbarians, savages, liliterate ignorant Anarchists from
Central Europe, men who cannot comprehend the spirit
of our free American institutions—of these, I am one,
My mane is August Vincent Theodore Spies (pronounced
Spiess). I was born within the rains of the Robber's
Castle, Jandeck, upon a high mountain peak,
Handeckerberg). Central Germany, December 10, '55.
My failer was a forester is Government administrator
of a Forest District. The forest house was a fovernment building, and served only in a different form the
same purposes the old castle had served centuries
herore.

Mr. Spies introduces i imself in the capacity of editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung. A batch of notes, letters, and quotations concludes Mr. Spies's contributions to the book. In the appendix is an article entitled "A Lady's View of the Trial." It was originally written anonymously for a Philadelphia papar, which refused to publish it. The Knights of Labor subsequently used it, though its authorship was unknown. Miss Van Zandt now acknowledges its authorship. In the preface the young woman repeats her reasons for admiring and desiring to marry the

TESTING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW. A SUIT BROUGHT TO TEST THE CONSTITUTIONALITY

OF THE COMMISSION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-In the District Supreme Court in

General Term here to-day a petition was presented atists. The paper is headed: "A petition of right, Morris S. Miller, of Older Creek, Oneida County, New-York, for redress in a case where A. P. Edgerton, J. H. Oberly and Charles Lyman, Commissioners, and others are trea-passers upon his civil and political rights and privileges by exercising unlawful authority and powers." The petitioner asks "for an order or judgment restraining, enjoining and prohibiting the Commissioners and all per sons from exercising the illegal and unconstitutional powers set forth, and for such order and further redress as the court shall deem meet to vindicate the liberties of the petitioner and which will adjudge, determine and de-clare that the people of the United States are not subjects, but sovereign citizens-that the Government is in

jects, but sovereign citizens—that the Government is in substance, as well as in form, a republic.

The petition forms a printed volume of ninety-four pages, most of which are devoted to a declaration that the Civil Service law is unconstitutional because it conters on a board created by the lecislative branch of the Government powers of selection and appointment to office expressly reserved to the President by the Constitution. Various other reasons are also set out in the paper. It is believed that this proceeding is the first taken with a view to testing the legality of the Commission's existence. After the petition had been presented, the court stated that the matter came up in such shape that it would be necessary to consider whether it should be taken up directly upon the basis of the petition, or be allowed to come up on certification from a lower court.

(For Other Washington News, See Third Page). (For Other Washington News, See Third Page).

THE COMPANY WHICH J. W. CLARK REPRESENTS. St. Louis, Feb. 3 (Special).-The arrest of John W Clark in New-York for swindling J. F. Jackson, of Phila delphia, with shares of the Clark Land and Cattle Cor pany, is of interest here. It is said that the company is not altogether a myth, although its status at present somewhat vague. About three years ago Clark turned up in St. Louis and formed a stock company for the breed ing of cattle in Texas. At that time the cattle fever was at its height, and by various representations a company was forme with a capital stock of \$500,000, of which Clark, who was elected president, claimed to own seven-eighths. Jacob S. Merrell, now dead, was elected vicepresident, George T. Malone treasurer and Silas F. Catch ings secretary. Considerable land in Dawson County ings secretary. Considerable land in Dawson County. Tex., was purchased, which it was proposed to stock with cattle. Whether the land was ever stocked or not it is impossible to obsover. The only man directly or indirectly connected with Mr. Clark or his company to be found in St. Louis is Captain C. P. Walbridge, executor of the estate of Jacob S. Merrell. Mr. Walbridge says that all he knows of the concern is that the Merrell estate holds a note of the company for \$1,200, advanced by Mr. Merrell to Clark, and a block of the Clark Company's stock, the face value of which is in the neighborhood of that sum. Shortly after Mr. Merrell's death Walbridge sent the note for collection to a bank in Lampasas, Tex. but the bank returned it. He then placed it in the hands of attorneys for collection.

SENATOR MAXEY ROBBED ON A TEXAS TRAIN FORT WORTH, Feb. 3 (special), -Senator Maxey rode to this city from Austin in a sleeper and then took a regular coach, the sleeper being discontinued at this city. After he reached l'aris he found that he had been robbed in the sleeper of \$350, and telegraped officers here to day to ar-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH

SUICIDE OF A VETERAN AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Roman F. Keach committed suicid to day by leapling from the root of his house in this city. It was a veteran of the war and until a few months ago a measurement in the Treasury Department. A failure to secure pension to which he believed himself entitled seems to hav determined him to take his own life.

KILLED 4N A COLLISION OF TRAINS.

CHICAD, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to The Inter-Occum from Omah

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to The Inter-Ocean from Om ays. "The castbound passenger train in the yard at lic inh, ran into a freight train lest night. Lewis Bemis, meer of the freight train, was killed."

FIGHT TO THE DEATH WITH A BEAR

this county.

YOUNG TRUANTS NEARLY DEAD WITH COLD.

PUNNAY, Conn., Feb. 3.—John Heraid and Albert Cudaeaux
ages tharteen and fifteen years, were found yesterday near
Williamanite aimost forcen. They say they live in New-York
and ran away from home about two weeks age.

SHE REFUSED TO MARRY HIM.

THAT WAS THE REASON WHY HE SHOT HER. MRS. MASON KILLED BY HENRY SHIPMAN, ONE OF HER BOARDERS,

When Alexander Mason, who was employed by the Eric Railway as a passenger agent, died in West Eleventhst., a little more than two years ago, his wife, Josephine, and his daughter Emma, age ten, were left without relatives on whom they could depend for support. \$5,000, which was paid to her by a life insurance company, Mrs. Mason hired the four-story English basement house No. 339 West Thirty-first-st., furnished it, and let rooms to boarders. She was shot in the house yesterday afterternoon by Henry Shipman, one of her boarders, and died soon after being taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, not having been able to tell the cause of the shooting.

Mr. Mason was a short, handsome woman of forty-five years and of a lively disposition. Since the death of her husband she had led an apparently blameless life, working hard and practising strict economy in order to support herself and daughter. Her only other living relative was her brother, Henry C. Wilkin, formerly a compositor The Sun office and at present employed in the Public Works Department. He lives with his wife and two children in a flat-house at Ninth-ave. and Forty-fifthst. Mrs. Wilkin and her sister-in-law disagreed so seriously several years ago that Wilkin and his sister had not seen much of each other. Shipman went to board

with Mrs. Mason soon after she opened the house in Thirty-first-st., and, although he was fourteen years her junior, he soon showed marked admiration for her. She treated him kindly, but his manner became so offensive that they disagreed late in 1885 and he left the house. He returned again less than three months ago and occupied a rear room on the second floor. Three other young men had rooms in the house, and Mrs. Couch, an invalid widow, oc cupied rooms with her nurse on the third floor. They did not know much about Shipman. Shipman is a wellformed man, below the medium height, light complexion and a brown mustache. dressed in good style and was believed to be in the employ of a horse insurance society at No. 854 Broadway.

Mrs. Mason told her three servants yesterday morning that she intended to go to Jersey City to-day to look after p. m. she told Mary Healy, one of the servants, that she was going into Shipman's room to write some letters and that if he came into the house she wished to be informed at once. Her daughter was not at home then. Mrs. Couch the nurse, and Jennie McBirney were in the basement. The door bell was ring half an hour later, and Mary Healy healy het shipman in. Without waiting to close the door, she ran up to his room and said to Mrs. Mason: "Mr. Shipman is here." Then she went to the basement, passing Shipman on the first flight of stairs. She had hardly reached the kitchen when she was startled by a pistol shot. It was followed by three other shots in rapid succession and by a woman's shricks and sounds of rapid footsteps above. Mary Healy and her sister stood in the kitchen, unable to move from fright, until Mrs. Mason appeared. She staggered into the kitchen exclaiming. 'Help': I'm shot!' and fell fainting on the floor. Blood and froth issued from her mouth. The frightened servants ted. Mary ran into the rear yard, but seeing Shipman looking out from a dining-room window, hastened to join her sister in the street. Their cries attracted Policeman McCoy, who entered the house in search of Shipman. The murderer made no attempt at resistance, and surrendered his revolver, one chamber of which was still londed. McCoy took Shipman to the police station and had an ambulaince surgeon found Mrs. Mason suffering from internal hemorrhage and semi-conscious. She appeared to suffer intensely on the way to the hospital. The ambulance surgeon found Mrs. Mason suffering from internal hemorrhage and semi-conscious. She appeared to suffer intensely on the way to the hospital and was not able to speak when carried into one of the wards. She died twenty-two minutes later. It was found that she had been shot twice in the back, once in the left arm and once in the right log. Evidently she had tried to each and the restrict of the same fact. The brother went to the house later to see if he could take the girl and one of the wards. She didn't want Aunite Wilkin to come here. Mannia don't like her at all. Mannia has said to me more some letters and that if he came the house she wished to be informed at

"All I have to say is that I killed Mrs. Mason."
Why did you do it I." Serveant Have a sale." "Why did you do it!" Sergeant Haven asked.
"Because I loved her and she refused to marry me."
Shipman would not make any further statement.

"Why did you don't If "sergount Haven asked." It is also believed that the deal many stores of wealth had recently, been increased by the sale of some property in Germany. The store of the Vessel and the vessel and the store of the Vessel and the

evening accompanied by her secretary, Dr. Hubbell, and the Rev. John Brown, from her tour of inspection. She says she is satisfied that the report of the convention of County Judges, held at Albany on December 29 is only too true. She travelled through the counties of Shackelford and Stephens, addressing large andiences at several places in both coenties. Miss Barton found 1,500 people in Stephens County suffering for want of the necessaries of hie, and is satisfied that there are similar numbers in each of the other counties in the drouth-stricken district. She says the only question now in consideration is the most practicable and effective way to find relief for these people, which she will shortly give to the State of Texas. In regard to the action of the secretary of the society of which she is the president she says that she will first give the State a chance to help its citizens.

DISTURBANCE OVER A PRIZE FOR ORATORY. AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 3 (Special).-John C. Morris, a gene ral stationer and printer and millionaire, of Chicago, created a sensation in Buchtel College last night. An oratorical contest took place to select a representative to the State intercollegiate contest. Mr. Morris's son, H. C. Morris, was one of the contestants, with three other men and one young woman. The judges were the Rev. T. E. Munroe, the Rev. Dr. N. S. Burton and Judge C. R. Grant on thought and composition, and the Rev. E. K. Young, Judge E. P. Green and Professor W. V. Rood on delivery. Judge E. P. Green and Professor W. V. Rood on delivery. Young Morris was given the fourth place by the judges, and Miss Mary D. Sibley first. John C. Morris sprang to his feet and charged the judges with being prejudiced, and offered to wager \$1,000 that his son could win with the same oration before fair judges. Wild scenes ensued, in which the Morris family was the butt of ridicule. Today young Morris issued a challenge to Miss Sibley, the winner of the contest, for another trial for the hongr. He charges trickery and fraud in the decision, and says that he has deposited \$1,000 m bank, the amount to be covered by the lady, and the \$2,600 to go to the winner to found a hospital in Akron to be named after the successful candidate. An application for Morris's honorable discharge from the college has been made.

DISCIPLINE AT DICKINSON COLLEGE. CARLISLE, Penn., Feb. 3 (Special).—Intense excitement to-day prevailed at Dickinson College, where upward of 100 students are quartered, over the meeting faculty last night in suspending for thirty days six more of the students who were instrumental in driving away Powell, a member of a class organization, for disclosing the names of offending students. The suit brought in the Cumber land County Court by John M. Hill against the faculty for \$5,000 damages, because of his son's expulsion, has beet set down for February 14, and able attorneys have beet employed on both sides. Upward of 100 witnesses will be subpensed.

SUBMITTING PROHIBITION TO THE PEOPLE. HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—The Scuate to-day passes a bill providing for the submission of a prohibition MURDERED IN THEIR HOME.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DEAD FOR MANY DAYS ROBBERY THE PROBABLE MOTIVE—HORRIBLE WORK OF A HUNGRY DOG AND CAT.

The village of Breslau, L. I., 'was shocked yesterday by the discovery of a terrible double murder, the details of which are particularly distressing. The village, which is chiefly inhabited by thritty Germans, who colonized the place some years ago, is situated about half way between the better known villages of Babylon and Amityville, and is a station of the Long Island Railroad.

About one mile north of the station, on what is known as the Wellwood road leading to Melville and thence across the Island to Huntington, stands a twostor, and a half frame dwelling owned by Philip Scheidweiler, who purchased it about four years ago when he came from Germania, Penn. This house i the scene of the tragedy. Scheidweiler was a tinsmith by trade and, though seventy-eight years old, was ac-

by trade and, though seventy-eight years old, was accustomed to work regularly in the little shop attached to the house. Two years ago the old man, who had been marrier, twice before and was the father of nine children, took for his third wile Christina, the twenty-year-old-daughter of Jacob Oberst, a well-to-do tailor living in the neighborhood. It is stated by their neighbors that the couple had lived happily and both had the good will of all who knew them.

About 10 a, m. yesterday Mr. Scheidweiler and his wife were found dead in their house under circumstances which point strongly to the theory that both were murdered and that robbery was the object of the crime. It has been the custom of a daughter of Mr. Scheidweiler, who is the wife of Arthur Parthe, a well-to-do resident of the village, to call upon her father and step-mother every Sunday afternoon, and on Sunday she and her husband called at the bouse as usual, but to their surerise no response came to their knocks. Thinking that Mr. and Mrs. Scheidweiler had perhaps gone on a visit the Parthes returned home and did not again visit the place until yesterday. Mr. Parthe, at his wife's request, drove out there. He wen't to the little shop where the tinsmith was generally to be found but could see nothing of him. He knocked at the front door, but no one answered. He then went to the back door, which he found fastened, as were also the front and side windows. The only window unfastened was one at the rear in the kitchen, to reach which he had to climb on a waterbutt. He raised the sindow and was about to enter the apartment, when he was horrified to see the body of his futner-in-law lying on the floor sur-

dows. The only window untastened was one at the rear in the kitchen, to reach which he had to climb on a waterbuit. He raised the sindow and was about to enter the apartment, when he was horrified to see the body of his father-in-law lying on the floor surrounded by clotted blood.

Without going further Parthe quickly returned to the village and notified Justice Oeffinger. The Justice gathered together several villagers, including William Walters, Jacob Schneider, Constable Pfinger and Postmaster Dagner, whom he asked to accompany him to the house. On arriving there the justice and constable forced an entrance by breaking open the front door. They hurried to the kitchen and there, lying on its side doubled up with the knees almost touching the chin, the head battered and cut, they saw the old man's body. A further search led-to the discovery if the body of the young wite lying at the bottom of the cellar stairs, the head bearing evidence of having been repeatedly struck with some blunt instrument. Justice Oeffinger would not permit anyone to touch the bodies or disturb auything on the premises. So that it was impossible to ascertain precisely the extent of the sounds upon the bodies.

Sufficient was seen, however, to show that the old man had been clubbed on the head or struck repeatedly with some blunt instrument, and a deep cut over the left eye intensified the horrible picture. Mrs. Scheidweiler's position led to the conclusion that her neck had been broken by the fall from the top of the stairs, and that she had been thrown down by the marderers before or after the killing of her husband. The kitchen bore evidences of a terrible struggle, the floor, walls and furniture being spattered with blood. An overfurned chair lay near the old man's body, and a natcher's knife, the blade of which is tweive inches long and covered with blood, was found lying under the table. Both bodies were decomposing and had apparently been dead five or six days. A most horrible stature of the affair was that the nose and part of th the actions of the half's tarved looking dog and cat, which were found in the house, confirmed the suspicion that they had been subsisting on the missing flesh. The uncleaned supper table, partly filled cooking utensils on the kitchen range and meats in readmess for extrang gave a clew to the heur at which the crime had been committed. The prepared meal was evidently for supper and the dead man's children say that the supper hour of the Scheidweiter's was from five to half-past. The tinsmith was seen around his house on Saturday afternoon, so the murder was committed about 5:30 p. m. on that day.

A motive for the tragedy and a confirmation of the theory of robbery was found in an empty pocket book, which was lying near the unfastened window. The murdered man generally kept several hundred dollars in the house, and those who were best acquainted with his affairs say that most of the money was carried in the old pocketbook. It is also believed that the old man's store of wealth had recently been increased by the sale of some property in Germania, Penn.

ENTERTAINMENT BY INDIAN CHILDREN. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (Special).—The Academy of Music as comfortably filled this evening to witness a practical illustration of the progress made by the Indian children who have been under the care of Captain R. H. Pratt at the Carlisle Training School. There were 100 students present representing thirty tribes. The exercises consisted of the boys and girls giving an exhibition of the various industries taught at the school, which for the boys were the different branches in mechanics and educa-tional pursuits, while the girls showed considerable knowledge of household affairs, needlework and sewing generally. One of the features of the entertainment was a debate on the question, "Resolved, That the Indians be externatiated." There were original addresses, rectations and sougs, all of which were heartily applauded. The gymnastics were good and the drawings presented won considerable approbation. The performance of the entire class showed that the school under Captain Pratt's entire class showed that the school under Captain Pratt's care was doing noble work in behalf of the wards of the States, A band composed entirely of Indians furnished the music. A part of the Carlisle Indian School will arrive by

A part of the Carlisle Indian School will arrive by the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning and will visit the Statue of Liberty, and at noon will be received at the City Hail. The school numbers 650 Indian boys and girls, repre-senting thirty different tribes. In the exeming they will give their exhibition at the Academy of Music. Captain II. H. Pratt of the United States Army, and superintendent of the school, will be in charge. General Sherman and General Sher-tion have expressed their intention of being present.

THE ALVA CLEARS FOR THIS CITY. WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 3.-William K. Vanderbilt's new steel yacht Alva cleared for New-York this morning, but anchored at the mouth of the creek for coaling up, where she will remain until Saturday.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CITIZENS ONLY ALLOWED TO FISH. Doven, Jiel., Feb. 5.—Representative Normey's Citizen bill passed the Senate this morning and is now a law. It requires a residence of one year in the State to quality persons to pursue the vocation of fishermen or oysteimen in Delaware

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
COMORD, N. H., Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the Governor at
Council to-day the nomination of Daniel Barnard, of Frankli
for Attorney-General was confirmed.
FUNERAL OF VICAR-GENERAL McGRANE.
WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 3.—The funeral of Vicar-Gener
Matther McGrane took place to-day and was largely attende
The funeral sermon was preached by Bisnop Curtus.

DR. McGLYNN'S STATEMENT.

HE REPLIES TO THE ARCHBISHOP.

DENYING THE RIGHT OF HIS SUPERIORS TO PUNISH HIM.

HIS POLITICAL COURSE DEFENDED-WHY HE RE FUSED TO GO TO ROME-THREATS FROM CAR-DINAL SIMEONI-FULL HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE FROM THE PRIEST'S POINT OF VIEW.

Dr. McGlynn's long promised statement of his case has at last been given to the public. It will appear in to-day's issue of Henry George's paper. "The Standard," and is given herewith in full.

Like the Archbishop's statement, it aims to give a full history of the trouble between the doctor and his superiors from its beginning, some five years ago, when he was called to account for his utterances on the Irish Land League. The doctor denies that he then acknowledged that he had erred, as stated by Archbishop Corrigan, but asserts that he defended his views on the land question at the time before Cardinal McCloskey. He gives entire the letters from Cardinal Simeons referred to by the Archbishop, in which the Cardinal Prefect denounces the Land League and the "Irish revolution." An order from Cardinal Me-Closkey forbidding him to attend the mass meeting in Cooper Institute in May, 1883, which was addressed by Alexander Sullivan, president of the League, is also given, besides other correspondence to show that his superiors were unfriendly to the movement for improving the condition of Ireland. The invitation to visit Rome in the summer of 1883, he shows, was declined because it would have interfered with his pastoral labors and his plans for lessening the debt on St. Stephen's

He repeats the explanation of his views on the land question as published in "The Tablet" at the request of his superiors, but which did not quite satisfy them. Incidentally he pays his respects to Bishops Gilmour, of Cleveland, and Chatard, of Indianapolis, for denouncing him at Rome. They are referred to as the author and apologist of the "infamous Cincinnati pastoral letter" which was "a deliberate thesis against Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence."

Inomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence.

In answer to what the Archbishop had to say about the interference of priests in politics, he shows that he went, at the prelate's own request, to Washington to get President Cleveland to promote General John Newton to a vacant major generalship, and quotes a letter from the Archbishop thanking him for his efforts in behalf of the Public Works Commissioner.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Howard Crosby will learn that Archbishop Corrigan has no great love for them. In a letter to Dr. McGlyan forbidding him to speak at a certain meeting, Mr. Beecher is referred to as having an "unhappy reputation," and the distinguished Presbyterian divine is referred to unconventionally as Howard Crosby, who had "insulted" the Roman Catholic Church in opposing the Freedom of Worship bitl. These letters were marked private, but the doctor argues that since the Archbishop has not respected

argues that since the Archbishop has not respected private utterances he is justified in giving everything bearing on the case.

Then he goes on to show that in the last campaign the Archbishop did not deprecate "interference in polities in general" as claimed, but was only against Henry George, according to a letter written by the prelate to Dr. McGlyan last August in which the priest is urged to "think over his relations" with Mr. George and anything else which would "seem to coincide with socialism." The doctor defends his action in ridge from poll to poll on election day, claimwith socialism." The doctor defends his action in riding from poll to poll on election day, claiming that it was but a partial offset to Monsignor Preston's manifesto addressed to the chairman of the Tammany Hall Committee on Resolutions. In discussing his suspension he gives his letter to the Archbishop, but omits from it some of the reasons, aside from the condition of his health, which he offered for not gaing to Tame. which he offered for not going to Rome. Judging which he offered for not going to kome. Judying from his concluding remarks the doctor does not intend in the least to go to the Propaganda, though he does not say so specifically.

Evidently Mr. George has not misrepresented his

riews, for he insists also that though a priest, he is still a citizen, and that no bishop, Pope or Propaganda has the right to punish him for "his

The letters of August, 1882, from Cardinal Simeoni, to which Archbishop Corrigan refers, I am not now able to find, but it is true, as he states, that this letter complained of my land-league speeches as "containing propositions openly contrary to the teachings of the Catholic Church." The doctrines thus stigmatized were those I have held and taught before and since-namely, that all men are equally entitled to the use of the general bounties of natural justice, that all men are equally entitled to the use of the general bounties of natural justice, it affirm that, while acknowledging the right of exclusive I affirm that, while acknowledging the right of exclusive I affirm that, while acknowledging the right of exclusive I ownership in all that is produced by human industry, I ownership in all that is produced by human industry, I ownership in all that is produced by human industry, I ownership in all that is produced by human industry. Corrigan on the authority of Cardinal Mecloskey, that I Corrigan on the authority of Cardinal Mecloskey, that I Corrigan on the authority of Cardinal Mecloskey, that I Corrigan on the authority of Cardinal Mecloskey, that I Mecloskey I reaffirmed the doctrine and explained it, and Mecloskey I reaffirmed the doctrine and explained it, and defended it from his misunderstandings and misapprohensious. He said to me: "You wish to divide the land of Manhattan island into fitthe bits and give every one of us a bit." I told him that I desired to do nothing of the kind, and gave him his first lesson in the new political economy, assuring him that, to secure the equal rights of all to the land of a community, it would not be necessary to disturb the present holders of land from the occupation thereof, but only to change our methods of taxistion so thereof, but only to change our methods of taxistion so thereof, but only to change our methods of taxistion of the north of the present holders of land from the occupation that to taxes should be levied on buildings or improvements, or any other

THE THREAT OF SUSPENSION.

It is true, as Archbishop Corrigan states, that a second letter came in September, 1892, before Cardinal McClos-key's letter had time to reach Rome. This letter is at

follows:

Most Eminent, Most Reverend and Most Worshipful Sir:

In consequence of Information received from various parts
about the scandal caused by the priest Edward McGiyus of
about the scandal caused by the priest Edward McGiyus of
your city by his violent speeches in defence of the firsh Land
League, in which he has telended propositions openif contrary to the trachings of the catholic church and has used
language utterly unbecoming in an eccissastic, the hidy
happuage utterly unbecoming in an eccissastic, the hidy
Father has just now commanded me to write to Your Eminence to suspend the above mentioned priest, McGiyan, from
his secred ministry, unless one should jurge such measure
its secred ministry, unless one should jurge such measure
on the spot are before able than any one close to appreciate in
your well known prudence
with the secretting with this letter the vonerated command of
the Holy Father, I am sure than hany case Your Emineuce
will not fail to use those decisyin to sounder counsels and to
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opportune to reduce at ways taught by our holy religion,
in the meanwhile I most humbly kiss your hands.
Your Eminence's most humble and most devoted from seryant,

D. Archinshop of Tyro, S
Secretary.

ROME,
From the Propagands,
From the Sept. 1882.
To the Most Emment and Most Recerent Cardinat Jour
McCLOSERY, Archbishop of New York. ANOTHER COMPLAINT OF DR. M'GLYNN

It is true, as Archbishop Corrigan states, that in May, 1883, another letter complained of me to Cardinal Mo-Closkey. This letter was as follows:

Closkey. This letter was as follows:

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Sached Congreation of The Propaganda,
Sached Congreation of The Propaganda,
Most Eminent, Most Reserved and Most Worthighed Ser,
Lastyear Indiocasion to write to Your Eminence along
he press Meditynn, whe he certain meetings held to favoring
in propaganda,
in the doctrine of the Catholic Church. Monsymous contrary,
in the name of Your Eminence, on the 11th of September,
1883, wrote to me that the aforementioned prices,
cannot be a served to the served of the Catholic Church. Monsymous
tended his errors, professed due contrition for each and pronised to abstain in future from all such each
and produced to abstain in future from all such the would have
have not seen any public retraction in this to repair the scalday publicly given, yet if a Archbishop, but materal if find in
the promises made to he Archbishop, but materal if ind in
Best and though the has again spoken in one of those meetlings, and although the has again spoken in one of the
pressions around make the first year has been
trish reached. Your reminence knows full well be
the pursolons aroused by political and national aspirations
and how difficult the proper exercise of his ministry must be
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